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BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

☞ Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
20 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
Campeachy Logwood,
Spanish Copper,
Natchez Cotton,
Bear Skins,
Rolled Iron,
Brushes of all kinds,
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of
FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorising the subscribers to sell the real estate of Catharine Waldhaur, a lunatick, there will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Thursday* the 11th day of November next, (being Court week) ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, about four miles from Pittsburgh, being part of that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of Croghan's Old Place. Most of the land is fine high rich bottom, very healthy situation, and commanding an extensive view of the river.

CASPER WALDHAUR, } Com-
JAMES IRWIN, } mittee.

September 30, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of Roe & Lawson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton and Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Throssels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

Alex. Johnston, jun. ch'f cl'k.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bowstring's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Robert Peebles.
Reuben Tweedy.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARIAN

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his subscribers and others, that he has printed Catalogues ready for distribution, with blank leaves for the insertion of future additions, which he still hopes will be considerable. He regrets his being forced to complain of the carelessness of many of his readers in the treatment of his books; which, like Æsop's Frogs in the fable, "though sport to them is death to him:" He makes this remark as he has already suffered severely on that score.

The Patrons of the Library are assured, that no exertions on the subscriber's part (notwithstanding the unfriendly situations and hostile opposition of individuals to the contrary) shall be wanting to render the Institution worthy of public patronage.

W. R. T.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

P. S. Subscribers, who have not yet made payment, are requested to call and pay the first six months' subscription; otherwise both Librarian and Books must go without new covers, and the old are nearly worn out in their service.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of James Mountain, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, to exhibit them for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

NANCY MOUNTAIN
ADAMSON TANNEHILL, } *Ad'rs.*
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,

N. B. Those persons who borrowed Books of the deceased, will be pleased to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, October 19, 1813.

LOST,

ON Friday evening the 15th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money and papers. The finder shall receive Two Dollars Reward on delivering it to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON, have ordered a suit to be brought against *Daniel French*, and the owners of the Steam Boat COMET, for a violation of the essential part of their patent. When good boats, such as are now constructing in every part of the United States, can be built under Fulton and Livingston's undoubted patent rights, persons should be cautious of involving themselves in a labyrinth of expensive and tedious law suits. The infraction of their rights, in the state of New-York, cost a company their boats, damages, and expences, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, and was the ruin of many of the parties concerned.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON.

October 14, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, *Oct.* 25.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday evening arrived in this port, the Minerva, Capt. Ford, from Leith, 42 days, bringing London dates to Sept. 6th, several days later than has been before received.

They are furnished with many important details of War operations in the N. of Europe, from which the following selections are made.

Capt. F. informs, that no vessels had been sent into England lately; and that the privateer schooner Blockade, of Bristol, (R. I.) had been cruising off Fair Isle, and had captured a number of vessels.

WAR OPERATIONS.

London, sept. 8.

We have at length received the French official accounts of the resumption of hostilities; but certainly a less clear one we never read. They give a short and meagre description of Bonaparte's operations in Bohemia, where he had gained some partial successes; but before he had time to state either the number of his prisoners, or the cannon or eagles, he is called to another quarter, where he finds the enemy, on the Lower Elbe, getting in his rear, and where finds it necessary to repair, and quit the advantages which he boasts of having obtained elsewhere.

The French account then says, "at this moment (24th August) it appears, that his Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon is manœuvring the allied armies on the Elbe."

The previous part of the French Bulletin stated Bonaparte to have been on the Bobr; he is now, by this very despatch, manœuvring on the Elbe, 60 miles in the rear of Bobr. From the whole of this preliminary operation it is evident that about 13th or 14th Aug. the [illegible] made a general attempt to penetrate into Bohemia, by different routs, and it is also very evident that this attempt has failed.

Of the operations of Davoust, there appears to be a similar defeat; for a Paris account of the 30th states him to be at Schwerin; but other accounts, which we know to be correct, place him at Mastow on the 22d; that he had been roughly handled in a charge of cavalry made from the heights before that place; and that his line of march, which was towards Schwerin, was continually harrassed by the enemy.

Thus far we give the French account of these preliminary operations. A brief commentary will be expected by our readers.

Indeed the crisis is singularly eventful. Military talents of the highest order, armies formed on most gigantic scale, operations in comparison of which many of the most renowned battles which swell the page of History, were mere skirmishes.

Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, G. Britain, Portugal and Spain, on the one side; France, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Bavaria, Saxony and the other states of Germany on the other: and whether we reflect upon the vast tract of country over which the desolations of war must sweep—the wide waste of human life—or the vast issue at stake—the prolongation of a system of oppression and violence which has filled all Europe with woes, or the emancipation of millions of our fellow men from a rapacious and restless ambition, no precedent period since the political formation of modern Europe has borne interests so mighty, and occurences so pregnant with curses or blessings suspended in uncertain and wavering balance of military fortune.

The circumstances of the allied belligerents are of a nature to warrant the indulgence of cheerful anticipations—— France has vanquished formidable coalitions; but the present coalition stands upon grounds peculiar to itself. It has this distinct and important feature, that each party is assured of the fidelity of the other, and assured on the best and most certain principle, that of necessity.

The principal and most efficient members of the league are Russia, Prussia, & Austria.

Of these, two are playing their last stake, and the third is interested that they do not loose it. Should the cause of France triumph, Prussia ceases to exist as a Kingdom, and the House of Hapsburgh, must descend from the throne of Austria.

If the territories of these monarchs be parcelled out into vassal states, then the European frontier of Russia, is no longer secure, because France could then a second time hurl upon that Empire the force of the whole continent.

The bond which holds them is therefore reciprocal, and although in alliances the greatest difficulty lies in maintaining that unity of will and action which is so essential to success, yet mutual fears will operate to repress those jealousies which so often confound the calculations of the politicians, and the plans of the General.

The power of France is immense, Bonaparte has this advantage, that his affairs are solely directed by his own will. There is a terrible energy in a military despotism, where all the bones and muscles of an immense population are under the immediate impulse of one transcendantly fierce and fiery soul, which like an evil spirit possess the whole body of the nation; but even this power, exemplified as it is in modern France possessed by Bonaparte, must yield, when every individual opposed to him feels that he has a soul and a country of his own to fight for and to save.

And let it not be forgotten that France has done her utmost, the present is not only the crisis of Europe, but of the fate of Bonaparte.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN GERMANY.

Edinburgh, sept. 11.

A gentleman who arrived in this city from York, communicates the following intelligence.

"Two officers with despatches from Lord Cathcart, reached York on Wednesday, who stated, that the Crown Prince had engagements on the 22d and 23d ult. and defeated the left wing of the French with the loss of 28 pieces of cannon, and 1500 prisoners, and was still engaged on the 24th, when the despatches were sent off."

On Wednesday morning two Heligoland mails were received in London, bringing various reports of the operations of the Crown Prince, which, connected with the above intelligence, leave no doubt that the enemy has met with a severe check. The intelligence received by government on this subject, from the Governor of Heligoland, is understood to be included in the following demi-official bulletin.

"Several engagements had taken place between the Elbe and the coast. Davoust is said to be wounded, and Vandamme mortally. The Danish auxiliaries had [illegible] my's advanced troops were said to be surrounded by the allies in Schwerin.—Denmark has declared war against Russia, Prussia and Sweden. Moreau occupies the same place in the allied army as Berthier in the French. He is major-general of the allied army, which is under the supreme command of the king of Prussia. A mutiny has broke out in Leipzic, in consequence of several officers having been put under arrest for drinking Moreau's health. The Prussian major Hellwig had entirely destroyed a Bavarian regiment of horse."

A letter from Yarmouth says, the following account is taken *verbatim* from one of the passengers who arrived in the packet from Heligoland:

"That a severe action took place on the 24th and 25th ult. between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the French under the duke of Regio, near Wittenberg:—that during the action a division of Saxon troops, about 6000, deserted to the allies: that the French were beaten with great slaughter, and with the loss of six or seven generals; and that the fortress of Wittenburgh was taken by storm, after the battle by the allies; that about the 22d of August a battle was fought between the Austrians and French, on the frontiers of Bohemia, in which the Austrians gained a temporary advantage; but the French army being afterwards joined by Bonaparte, the contest was renewed, and the Austrians, after a hard fought battle, retreated about three leagues—The action was not considered decisive, in the contest. The Prince of Eckmuhl is said to have been killed."

Heligoland Sept. 2—The Russians and Swedes have beaten the French and Danes on the 24th most completely—— The Prince of Eckmuhl was saved by a party of Danish Hussars, in a most miraculous manner. Vandamme is killed; only 12 Canos escaped; the whole regiment except those were cut to pieces, it is said the French and Danish loss together amounts to several thousands, the allies but trifling. The Russians are within thre miles of Hamburgh—All the works of the fortifications are stopped, and little resistance expected to be made. The Governor has called upon the inhabitants to aid in defence of the town.—An engagement (according to an account just reached us) has taken place in front of Dresden, but no result is stated. On this accout we are easy, for had the French succeeded to any extent, we should have heard the news from every quarter.

From the Edinburgh Correspondent of the 11th Sept. we extract the following editorial remark, which as the chain of dates is broken, throws some light on the intelligence received.

"The plan of the allies seems to have been to leave Bonaparte in Bohemia, and attack with their grand army the centre of the enemy's at Dresden, while the Crown Prince engage the *left* wing [illegible]

der Oudinot, which proceeded further down the Elbe, to Wittenburgh, with the intention of meeting Davoust at Berlin. The enemy it is clearly perceived, had spread their forces in various directions from Dresden, under a confident belief that Bonaparte, who had advanced with the right wing, would be able to keep the main force of the allies in his front while he continued to receive reinforcements, from the head quarters, whose place were to be supplied by the army under Augereau, advancing from Franconia."

SWEDISH BULLETINS.

The Courier of Sept. 1, furnishes the contents of 3 Swedish Bulletins, the last date, Aug. 18.

The first states the desertion of one of Bonpartes generals, De Jomini, the the Chief of Ney's Etat Major—The second announces the declaration of War by Austria against France, and contains a proclamation of the Prince Royal, as Generalissimo, addressed to the combined army of the north of Germany. The third states an expected push on Berlin, and that his Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau—nearly 90,000 inhabitants had arrived in that position at the date of the Bulletin.

From the Boston Daily Advr. Oct 26.

By the Ship Erie, capt Robinson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 27 days from Falmouth, (Eng.) we have received, by the politeness of passengers, London papers to the 25th of September.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Gottenburgh Mail—Victory of the Russians over the Viceroy of Italy—advance of the grand allied army, &c.

Although the rumor of a battle at Juterbock on the 10th is deprived of credit that of the occupation of Dresden by the allies, so far from being destroyed is strengthened by the present accounts, since the crown prince mentions that on the 5th inst. the allied troops had advanced to Saxony and Bavaria; and it is ascerted from Berlin, that it had been notified at Dresden, that the French would shortly leave the Elbe.

VICTORY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Upon the receipt of the official account of these glorious successes, government issued the following

BULLETIN.

" *Foreign Office, Sept.* 22

" Extract from the 11th Bulletin of the Crown Prince, dated Juterbock, September 8.

" While his Royal highness the crown prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th inst. upon Rosla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipsic, intelligence arrived that the enemy's army, coming from Wittenberg, was pushing forward upon Zahne, with a view, as it appeared, to stop his Royal Highness's further operations, by a movement against Berlin. As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the Heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army posted between Zahne and Juderbock, in penetrating as far as Juderbock, H. R. highness early on the morning of the 6th, hastened, with 70 batallions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 field pieces, to assist the Prussian Army, which consisted of about 40,000 men, had held out without yielding, against the repeated attacks of the Enemy's army, 70 thousand strong, under the command of the Prince of Moskwa. At the sight of these fresh troops, the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated towards Torgau and Dresden.

" From 15 to 18,000 prisoners, more than 60 pieces of cannon, and 400 amunition waggons, are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.

" The army has covered it self with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany.

" Gen Alercrutz has acquired the particular esteem of his royal highness. Gen Travast and count Luwenhielm, have received assurances of his highest satisfaction.

" His Ropal Highness is in good health."

Extract from the twelfth Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, dated head Quarters, Juderbock, Sep. 20.

There is an account of the Death of gen. Moreau on the 4th inst.

Every day brings fresh proof that the consequence of the battle of Dennewitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 amunition waggons, three pair of colors, and one standard taken.

" The marshal prince of Eckmuhl had in the night between the 2d and 3d of September left Schwwecien with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony.

" Gen. Vandamme's corps d'armee was annihilated 30th August on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This gen. with 5 other generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favorable affairs, the combined army again moved forward from Bohemia into Saxony, and on 5th of Sept. marched by the way of Peterswalde and Altenbergh, against Pirna and Dippoldeswalde—Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the Emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops; the prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his royal highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Nisses. The occurrence of the 6th. has spoiled his plan: the army of the Prince of Moskwa is dispersed: it has lost two thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 20,000 men The Emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of gen. Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silecia.

" Gen. Benningson follows all these movements."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES

The London papers contain 9 official despatches from General Stewart, Lord Cathcart, Mr. Thornton and Ad. Moore detailing the *great events* which have recently occurred in Germany.

We are only allowed to give sketches of them.

No. 1—From Gen. Stewart, dated Zittau, Aug. 7, announces the determination of the allied Austrian, Russian, Prussian army, which had assembled in Bohemia, to debouche into Saxony, to attack the French grand army in Saxony and Lusatia.

This army is commanded by Prince Schwartzenberg, having Gens. De Tolly, Wittgenstein, Millarado Litch and Kleist under him. While this army advanced, Gen. Blucher, with the Corps of Generals D'Yorck, Lachen and Langeron was to advance from Silecia on Lusatia, and threaten the French front.

On the entrance of the allied grand army into Saxony, a smart combat was had with St. Cyr, and Bonnett, who were beaten and retreated towards Dresden.—The French grand army then posted itself in its entrenched camp, at Liebenstein, and round and in Dresden: where Bonaparte arrived from Silecia, on the 23d August.

On the 26th the allied army took positions round Dresden; and on that day 2 Regiments of Westphalian (Jerome's) Hussars deserted from the French and joined the allied army. Gen. Blucher advanced in Silecia to the Bober, where he was attacked by Bonaparte in person, on the 21st Aug. with upwards of 100,000 men, and after the most gallant resistance, was obliged to retire, first behind the Katzbach, and then upon Jauer, on the 23d.

No. 2—From Gen. Stewart, is dated at Attenberg, Aug. 29, and states, that on the 27th the allied army assaulted Dresden; in 7 columns, 3 of them headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia, Count Colleredo, and Prince Maurice; that a tremenduous cannonade ensued; that the allies penetrated to the wall, but were unable to enter the City; when a sortie of 30,000 men, being made, a great conflict ensued, in which the cavalry (but not the infantry) were engaged; and at the French returned. The day was uncommonly stormy.

Gen. Moreau was this day mortally wounded, having both his thighs broken by a Cannon ball, while in conversation with the Emperor of Russia.

In the evening orders were given for the retreat of the allied army to Bohemia, which it did in distinct columns. The allied loss is this day estimated at 7000; the French loss more.

Gen. Blucher advanced again into Silecia, on the 24th Aug. The Austrian Gen. Newberg also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

No. 3—Is also from Gen. Stewart, and dated at Toplitz, in Bohemia, about 40 miles from Dresden, the 29th, and gives an account of a brilliant action between a Russian Corps under Count Ostermann, and a pursuing French Corps under Generals Vandamme and Bertrand; in which the Russians resisted more than 3 times their number, and captured 2 standards, made several hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded 6000, with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded; among the latter were several Gen. officers.

No 4—Is also from Gen. Stewart, dated Toplitz, Aug. 31, and announces the complete defeat and capture of Vandamme's Corps, with that celebrated Chief, and several Generals; who have passed through Vienna for Russia.

The particulars of this victory are related in the 11th and 12th bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

No 5—Is a letter from Adm. Moore, dated off Rostock, Sept. 2, and states that the Russian Gen Veaezak, had beat the French, and compelled them to evacuate Wismar; and that in consequence of the victories of Bernadotte, Count Walmoden was able to resume offensive operations against French Marshal Davoust at Schwerin."

No. 6—Is from Mr. Thornton, the British Minister to Bernadotte's army.

No. 7—Is Prince Bernadotte's bulletin dated Jutterbock, Sept. 8, announcing his victory over Marshal Ney, (who had left Silecia) Oudinot, Bertrand, Regnier and the Duke of Padua.

No. 8—Is from Lord Cathcart, dated at Toplitz, Sept. 1st, which is given below entire.

No. 9—Is also from Lord Cathcart, same date, announcing officially that General Blucher had informed his Prussian Majesty, that he had attacked the French on the Bober, on the 29th Aug. defeated them, took General Puttow and most of Marshal M'Donald's staff, prisoners, with 2 Eagles, and 21 pieces of cannon; and, that from the 26th to the 29th, he had taken 15,000 prisoners, and nearly 100 pieces of cannon.

Twentytwo pieces of cannon have been collected in addition to the 60 taken on the 30th ult. near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

DESPATCH FROM

LORD CATHCART,

TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Imperial Head Quarters, Toplitz, Sept. 1, 1813.

My Lord!

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ult. The greater part of the Russian army in Selecia, and a corps of Prussians moved into Bohemia, on the 11th and 12th ult. and formed a junction with the Austrians on the 17th, and following days.

On the 19th the Austrian army, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, near Jungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony in four columns by Peterswalde, Altenberg, Marienberg, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein on the right having met Gouvion St. Cyr, & dispossessed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perua, and seized that post.

On the 23d, the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The Imperial Head Quarters being the 21st at Comotau, the 22d at Zoblitz, and the 23d at Mit Seid.

The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt.

The 25th, at 3 in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The outposts were driven in, and the defences reconnoitred.

The City was evidently out of reach of being carried by a coup de main without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy under cover of their batteries, attempted to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonading and firing which lasted all the day; towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if opportunity favoured, to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it remained without intermission for more than 24 hours, with many heavy showers.

The enemy showed himself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the centre which was protected by the out works.

This menace, on the Austrian left beyond Plauen, towards the vale of Tharad was not formidable, and was opposed by a sufficient number of Austrian troops;—but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that Gen. Blucher, who had been engaged 5 times in 6 days, two of which were general actions, one in presence of Bonaparte on the Bober, and one in which he had taken Marshal M'Donald's baggage, had fallen back to Jauer. At the same time, large columns moved out of the Town, and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover another movement to the left behind the Elbe.

This had the appearance of the enemy's declining the combat on the Leipzic or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make a flank march immediately, in 5 columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, to choose a field of battle in Bohemia instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed, and many prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides, by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musquetry.

The ground, which is deep clay, in many places, became so wet, that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axle-trees.

The Emperor was passing along the front of the lines towards the right, where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movements of some Russian battallions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of 2 French batteries, when Gen. Moreau, who was speaking to His Imperial Majesty, and close to him was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed thro' the horse, and shattered the other leg, so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both legs considerably above the knee.

It is impossible to shew *more Heroic magnanimity and composure*, than the General has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquility, there is reason to hope, that his life will be preserved.

He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Egre.

The Emperor remained by him when he fell, till he was placed upon some of the Cossacks pikes, and carried off, and after the operation, went with the King of Prussia to see him, and paid every possible attention.

Head Qrs were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 28th, the Head Quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchs.

On the 29th, the enemy having moved in force, under Gen. Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place.

The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for 100 pieces of field ordnance, not one of which was lost, stopped this attack, and supported by some part of the Russian Imperial cavalry guard, and cuirrassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in their rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battallions Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to General Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack Gen. Vandamme in the rear, when the troops should attack in front.

On the 30th, the Austrian divisions Colloredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to Gen. Barclay de Tolly; the Emperor and the King were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family and in the woods; the attack was made about ten, with great spirit; and the enemy had already lost ground, when Gen. Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians, and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigor, that the enemy was completely beat on all points, and driven into the woods. Gen. Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is Gen. Ackso, their best engineer, were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceding day, some colours were taken, with from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde.—The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-Quarters were at Toplitz on the 30th, and continued here this day.

Gen. Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg, on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day it seems the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by General Blucher of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined. Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Toplitz, though they were performed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of the Russian guards. The three sovereigns present, and the guards marched passed them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction instead of having been employed in making forced marches or engaging the enemy for eighteen days without intermission.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Gottenburgh mail, it is said, has brought a letter to Madame Moreau, from the General, her unfortunate husband. It is dated the 1st or 2d instant, four or five days after his melancholy accident. He makes light of the wound, and tells his wife that he is not without hopes of a speedy recovery. Although writing, no doubt, under the smart of acute pain, nothing escapes him that is merely personal to himself. His mind, on the contrary, seemed to be wholly absorbed in the issue of the great contest in which he had so anxiously wished to bear a useful and honorable part. He assures her that there is no foundation for such reports, but quite otherwise; for every thing had hitherto gone on well on the side of the allies. Near the conclusion of this letter, he makes some allusion to the long persecution and unrelenting enmity which he has met with from Bonaparte, whom he represents as having crossed him in all his pursuits.—The beginning of this letter is written in his own hand, but the concluding part is written by an aid-de-camp; a circumstance, from which it is natural to infer, either that his strength was unequal to a further effort, or that his feelings had overpowered him. Madame Moreau's in London.

St. Sebastians has surrendered to the British. The Castle capitulated September 9. Pampaluna was next to be reduced.

One thousand eight hundred prisoners including sixty officers, were made in the capture of St. Sebastians, and an uncommonly large amount of shot and cartridges taken.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

A letter has been received from St. Petersburgh, stating that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had had no intercourse whatever with the emperor or his ministers, or with any human being in public capacity.

[London Paper.

LONDON, *Aug.* 31.—The French governor of Hamburg has issued a recent order against meeting of the inhabitants in the streets. More than four persons stopping to speak together are to be deemed an unlawful mob, and if they do not disperse instantly are to be taken up and shot. Nor is this all. " Ladies collecting in the same manner, shall be separated by an armed force; and on disobedience, shall be arrested, WHIPPED with RODS, and imprisoned!"

So attrocious an order is not to be found in the annals of Robespierre. We doubt if a parallel can be produced in the sanguinary reigns of Nero or Elagabalus.

FRENCH REPORT.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 2.

On the 21st of August, the Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense *materiel*, and full of hope, not only of drawing us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine. In five days it has seen its hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded, fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 48,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, as many sick, in consequence of fatigue, and the want of provisions (it has been five or six days without bread) have weakened it nearly 80,000 men. It does not now amount to 100,000 men under arms; it has lost more than 100 pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1600 ammunition and artillery waggons, which were blown up or fell into our power; more than 3000 baggage waggons, which it has burnt or we have taken. There were also taken 40 colours or standards. Among the prisoners, there are 4000 Russians. The ardour of the French army, and the courage of the infantry, fixed every one's attention. The first cannon fired from the batteries of the imperial guards on the 27th, mortally wounded Gen. Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service.

The London Star of the 17th ult. gives a particular statement of the French and Allied Armies, in which the following round numbers appear:

Number of men under Bonaparte and his different Generals.

At Dresden,	200,000
In Silesia,	80,000
In Lusatia,	20,000
In Prussia,	70,000
About Bamburg,	60,000
In Italy,	60,000
Lower Eibe,	55,000
Bavarian army,	30,000
	570,000

ALLIES.

The main Allied Army, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, consisted at the date of their attack upon Dresden, of 200,000 men, viz:

Austrians under Prince Schwartzenburg,	90,000	
Russians and Prussians who joined them at Prague,	80,000	
Gen. Klenau's corps,	30,000	
		200,000
Allied army in Silesia,	100,000	
Allied army in Prussia,	120,000	
Allied troops besieging or blockading Dantzic, Stettin, Custrin,	60,000	
Reserve of Russians advancing under Gen. Bennigsen,	60,000	
Grand Total of the Allied army,		540,000

Numerical superiority on the side of the French.

It is emphatically stated in the London papers, that French papers of the 20th Sept. had been received, which did not contain a syllable from the theatre of war, a proof that up to the 12th or 13th, the French had gained no victory, as intelligence might have reached Paris by the 18th.

In the battle of the 10th, it is stated in the Star of the 24th, Bonaparte lost 60 thousand men and that he afterwards fled to Magdeburg, with 12,000 of the Imperial guards! a proof that his retreat to Dresden was cut off.

The Revolutionaire and Freya frigates arrived at Plymouth (Eng.) on the 20th

ult. from St. Sebastians, where they landed Gen. Rey, and several other French officers. There were at the same time landed from them and transports, 1600 prisoners, who were marched to Mill Prison. All that remains of St. Sebastians, is 9 houses, the church and town house.

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Letters were received from Sackett's Harbour of the 22d ult. which state that the boats from that place had arrived at Grenadier Island, on the 21st, about 18 miles above Kingston, where our troops were landed. The only remaining officer left the Harbour the 22d for the army. Destination, Kingston or Montreal. The force consists of four brigades, (about 6000 men) under the command of Gen. Wilkinson. Gen. Lewis second in command. The brigades are commanded by Generals Swartwout, Boyd, Brown, and Covington. It is supposed General Hampton will join them with about 5000 men. The Secretary at War was at Watertown on the 22d.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 1.

We have received nothing further by the Steam Boat yesterday, from our armies, except the following information from Mr. Marcellin, of the Navy, who arrived at Albany on the 29th instant having left Plattsburgh the preceding Tuesday:

He states, that General Parker had received a letter from General Hampton, dated at Caughnewaga, who was shortly expected to be joined by General Wilkinson.

After the above was in type, we were favored with the following:

A letter from Albany of the 30th ult. says, "Gen. Harrison with a part of his army, arrived at Buffalo on or about the 80th, destination supposed to be Kingston.

Gen. Hampton left the Three Corners on the 22d, and the last accounts left him at Caughnewaga, on the river St. Lawrence, between 12 & 15 miles from Montreal.

Letters from Sackett's Harbor, state, that Gen. Wilkinson was to leave Grenadier Island on the 22d, supposed to descend the St. Lawrence."

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

SAVANNAH, *Oct.* 11.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's, says, that upwards of 400 troops had lately arrived at Amelia Island, from the Havanna and St. Augustine, (about 300 of them whites) and that 250 of them had gone in pursuit of the Revolutionists in a King's armed schooner

NEW LONDON, *Oct.* 27.

DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

Commodore Decatur's squadron have descended the river about 3 miles; and will anchor in the Harbor as soon as the wind will permit. Their movements are obvious to the enemy. The Fort erected by the Com. on Dragon Hill is abandoned.

NASHVILLE, *Oct.* 13.

TENNESSEE ARMY.

At the date of our last information, there were about 1600 infantry, at Fayetteville, and 1000 cavalry at Huntsville. Several companies of mounted infantry, perhaps 500, have returned home, some of them under the expectation, that they would not be received when they would arrive at head quarters, others went on; and we understand that the commanding general did not know whether he was authorised to receive them or not, in consequence of which they left camp and returned home. Gen. Jackson has, however, reached head quarters, which will prevent any such unfortunate occurrences henceforth. Of the 1000 militia ordered for service, 700 had reached head quarters.

We can, therefore, only count certainly on a force of about 2600 from West Tenn. This, when joined by the troops of East Tennessee at least 2000, and 3000 Georgia, already embodied and probably on the march, will made an effective force of between 7 and 8000; which we believe amply sufficient to chastise any body of force the Creek Indians can possibly raise.

It is uncertain when Gen. Jackson will march.

BUFFALO, *Oct.* 26.

Last week, Col. Chapin made an excursion from Fort George, as far ar the 40 mile creek. We learn from him, that the enemy had all left Burlington heights in boats and gone down the lake, except a rear guard of 200, which was preparing to march; collecting all public property of a public nature for burning, that they could not carry away.

It is said that Proctor actualy arrived at Burlington Heights, with about 100 men before the British army retreated.

A SAILOR'S PETITION.

The following pathetic and humorous petition was actually presented to the Legislature of Maryland, on the 20th of December, 1805.

To the Hon. Gen. Assembly of Maryland now anchored in the city of Annapolis.

The humble petition of poor Jack Clarke, of the city of Baltimore, sheweth to your honors, that your unfortunate petitioner, while ploughing the dominions of old Neptune, having carried rather taught sails in stormy weather, the gales of misfortune blowing hard, he over-ran his reckoning, the watch on deck keping a bad look out, he was stranded on the sholes of poverty, soon after over-hauled and made prisoner by the commander of the press gang, called the high sheriff of Baltimore, and now lies locked under hatches in Limbo, to the great grief of his darling Poll, and his sweet little crew who since his impressment have been on short allowance. Therefore your petitioner prays your honors to order the hatches to be unbarred by an act of insolvency, that his fasts may be cut, he again put to sea on a cruise in hopes that fortune may prove kind in the distribution of her prize money, and poor Jack once more enabled to cheer the heart of his darling Poll, and her sweet babes. And your petitioner will ever pray.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 12, 1813.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*Erie, October* 31, 1813.

"An express arrived here to-day from Buffalo with despatches for Capt. Elliot. He left that place on Friday, and informed me that Gen. Harrison crossed the river at Black Rock on Wednesday with fifteen hundred men, which he marched down towards Chippeway, and it was believed he would take all the disposable force now at Fort George, and attack the British army at their encampment at Burlington Heights, head of lake Ontario."

Col. J. B. Campbell, superintendent of the Ohio Recruiting District, has offered a reward of $ 20. for apprehending Ensign Edward B. Basheyvihe, of the 19th regt. U. S. Infantry, a deserter—and who is charged with "making out, and selling returns for provisions, misapplying money placed in his hands for recruiting purposes, and embezzling part of a sum of money sent by him to a recruiting officer at Cincinnatti."

During the late storm on Lake Erie, several of the vessels of the Erie fleet, were driven on shore, it is probable some of them will be lost, a few of the crew were lost.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

Several of the officers of the British army have arrived at this place who were taken by Gen Harrison on the river Thames. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be here about the last of this week. They are under the command of Lieut. Col. Croghan, the hero of Lower Sandusky. The prisoners taken by the immortal Perry, are incamped on the Scioto river, about a mile above this place, where houses are erecting for their accommodation during the winter months—It is supposed that those now on their march, will be concentrated with those who are encamped on the Scioto. The aggregate number will be about 900.

Scioto (Chil.) Gaz.

A monstrous absurdity governs some people who call themselves republicans. They say that those who speak against the war are not, nor cannot be friends of their country. How foolish or how wicked are they who make such assertions. Are we not in a land of liberty where we have the right of thinking and of speaking, and if we speak our honest sentiments, does that make us enemies of our country? If we really believe that the war is costing us more than it is worth and that peace will be better for the country, shall we not say so. If the people do not speak for peace can we ever expect peace.

It is certain that if *peace* be better for the country than War, (which is at least possible) the man who speaks in favour of peace, is a better friend to his country than he who speaks in favour of war.

The French nation has been embroiled in war for nearly twenty years, and if their tyrant should live, they may have war for twenty years more—and all because the people *dare* not speak. No doubt if they dare speak, they would prefer peace and liberty, to war and slavery—safety and happiness to conscription and bloodshed.

Ere the war in which America is now engaged, shall have ceased to crimson the plains of Canada, and the shores of the Atlantic, many a widow will bewail the loss of a tender husband, and many a parent bemoan the fate of a gallant son.—Ere the history of our present calamities shall be twenty years old, many a child now nursling in the arms of its afflicted mother, shall lament, that it has no father to give it comfort or instruction.

Sons, husbands, fathers, sacrificed in an unavoidable and unnecessary war.

And are not those considerations alone sufficient to excite our sensibilities, and to induce us to enquire whether all the *advantages* of a prosperous war will compensate us for its miseries.

And when we have enquired and thought shall we not speak?

When we view the lamentable situation of our beloved country—the destruction of our trade—the high price of almost every necessary of life—the influence of heavy taxes—the accumulation of debt, and the vast expenditure of blood and treasure, attendant on the war—shall we not think for ourselves?

And having thought for ourselves shall we not speak?

For ourselves we shall think and speak and write and print; at all times having a due regard to our Constitutional duties as well as to the exercise of our rights.

We will endeavour to pay our taxes without grumbling at the tax gatherer—we will be obedient to the laws, the Constitution and the constituted authorities, so long as the latter shall keep within the Constitutional limits.

But we will not cease to complain of our rulers, while we think that the war might have been avoided without dishonor, that it was commenced without preparation, that it has been badly conducted, that it will cost more than it is worth, and that the sooner we change those rulers the sooner we shall have Peace.

[*Lancaster Journal.*

[*From the Gleaner.*]

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

"*Go to the Ant thou Sluggard.*"

A little back of Mr. Clayton's house there rises a high hill, from the summit of which the whole country is spread out to view 'Tis a pleasant prospect; and there are three steeples and seven schoolhouses, all in sight. It is there, that on thanksgiving nights, the boys make their "bon fires" and there the cannon is planted every Fourth of July. I used to delight to ramble thither with the Parson. He knew every family within reach of the eye, and their history from the earliest settlement of the town, and that was "long and many a day ago;" for, some of the grave stones are all moss grown and the inscriptions illegible.

One summer's day as Mr. Clayton and I were climbing up the hill together, he stopped to view Ant-hill. The little people were right industrious. "I love to watch their motions" said Mr. Clayton, "they are wise, and put man, with all his boasted learning and sense, to shame—"*Go to the ant thou sluggard*" was a wise precept."

As we seated ourselves on the rock that affords the best prospect of the surrounding country—'Observe' said Mr. Clayton 'that old mansion, far beyond the village, surrounded by those old elms, twenty years ago it belonged to Mr. Goodrich, whose father first settled there. The large mill below was his, and the choicest farm in the valley.—The old folks say it was a most hospitable mansion. Every thanksgiving the poor knew where to look for a fat goose or a chicken pie. Every body that came to Applebury used to ride out to visit there Old Captain Goodrich built it—his son and heir lived and died there, and then it descended to John Goodrich; who was as indolent and profuse, as his ancestors were industrious and frugal.—I thought he would not prosper, for when a poor man, one stormy night, came to his house, he was too lazy to get up and let him in.' I perceived that the text, *Go to the Ant*' was still in Mr. Clayton's mind. 'And what became of him?' asked I.—'Every thing' replied he 'went to waste. The fences fell down—The briers over-run his meadow—And, at last the Sheriff sold the whole estate, and now the footsteps of strangers are alone heard in the halls of his fathers.'

'And who owns the property now?' said I. 'One who had learnt wisdom at the Ant hill,' replied he. About 50 years ago a smart little lad came to Applebury to seek his fortune. His hair was brown—his eye blue and lively—his tongue tripped a little with the brogue, for he came from the 'Sweetest Isle of the Ocean.' He spoke pleasant to every one—was as industrious as a bee—and old lady Godwin at whose house he lived seemed to delight to tell about their little Irish lad. If he saw one of the girls going for a pail of water, said she, he steps in a minute and brings it—if a stick of wood is wanted, he never waits to be told to fetch it—always shuts the door after him, and every Sunday brushes up his shoes and goes regularly to meeting, and I do believe, she used to add, that Deacon Godwin loves him as well as either of the children:' This good conduct soon brought William into high repute. He grew up—was a pattern of industry, integrity and frugality—married Nancy Godwin—became wealthy, without being proud—bought the Goodrich farm and a dozen other plantations—was sent deputy from Applebury many a year, and is now enjoying the reward for following the lesson he learnt at the ant hill.

Girls—girls—do you want advice—cover up your *necks*—the weather is getting cold—make long sleeves to your gowns—see there, your shoulders are all *goose flesh*, put on another *petticoat*—for shame.—thin morocco shoes are not fit for winter. One pair of good woolen stockings are worth more to your health than three pair of cotton. Now turn about—Aye, dear little saucy creatures now I like ye. Go now and cut up the old flannel petticoat of last winter—that is if you can spare it—and make that poor little girl that goes shivering along half naked, a comfortable suit.

Then tell me if you ever felt happier in your lives.

MARRIED In Trenton (N. J.) on the 18th ult by the Rev Mr. Armstrong the Rev. Mr. James Culbertson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Zanesville state of Ohio, to Miss Sarah Milnor, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Milnor, merchant of that place.

DIED——On Saturday evening, the 30th October Miss MATILDA M'CLURG, daughter of Joseph M'Clurg, merchant, of this place, aged 16 years, after a short illness. Praise to the dead is to them in vain; but the recollection of her modest and unassuming manners, and her amiable disposition, may be to her parents and connections, a source of the most pleasing reflections, & enable them with composure, to acquiesce in this afflicting dispensation of a Divine Providence.

TO

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.

Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 4th inst.

ROBERT M'NEELY,

A Soldier in the service of the U. S. born in the state of Maryland, aged 31 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a labourer; had on and took with him 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 2 pair linnen pantaloons, and other cloathing not recollected. It is supposed he descended the Ohio river, he having a wife and family two miles from Beaver, (Penn.) The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said Deserter to me, or lodge him in any jail, giving notice thereof to the nearest Commanding Officer.

PRESLY J. NEVILLE,
Lieut. 2d Regt. Artillery.

November 6, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland County, on the 24th Sept. last, an indented boy named JOHN M'DARMUTT, between 15 and 16 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; very clownish look, and crooked made. Had on when he started, a wool hat, a brown roundabout, checked overalls and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said boy, and confines him in any jail, shall have the above reward from me.

JAMES HOWEY.

Nov. 5, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Inn of the subscriber in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first of November, a bay MARE. She is 14 hands and an half high, 9 or 10 years old, has a bald face, shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL BATHRICK.

November 5, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

Havanna Segars, &c.

41 quarter boxes real Havanna manufactured SEGARS.

4 Bags ALMONDS.

56 1-4 Yards elegant Brussell's CARPETTING and border.

1 Patent obelisk COAL STOVE, for a store or office.

For sale by

R. E. FLEESON.

Wanted within 2 months,

10,000 Weight of YELLOW BUTTER, in kegs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 4.

Mr. Williams's Benefit.

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

November 13th, will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, in five acts, written by T. Holcroft, Esq. called

THE ROAD TO RUIN,

OR

WAY TO AVOID IT.

GOLDFINCH, *Mr. Williams.*

(For other characters, see bills.)

After which, (for this night only) a New Entertainment, selected as a compliment to the American Navy (with new scenery, painted by Mr. Rice,) called

THE HEROES OF THE LAKE.

In course of the Entertainment the following Songs, &c. &c.

The American Hobbies—Old Commodore Hull's Victory—Columbia's Tars—Flag Hornpipe.

To conclude with a Grand Transparency of the

TEMPLE OF LIBERTY,

in which will be seen the Genius of America crowning with Laurels the American Navy. To finish with the Song of *Hail Liberty*, in full chorus.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant,

AT the dwelling house of the late Zachariah A. Tannehill, deceased, in Market street, near Water street, a variety of *Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.* Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
GEO. MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL

Will be given in CASH, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Monongahela Brewery.

JOHN GORMAN & Co.

November 11, 1813.

N. B. Any Barley delivered as above within the present month, shall be entitled to any rise which may take place, within three months, from the date hereof, at the Point, or New Brewery.

J. G. & Co.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL

Will be given in Cash, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

N. B. Barley delivered as above, within the present month, shall be entitled to any increase in price, which may take place, within 3 months from this date, at either of the other Breweries.

H. & B.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY, OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore PERRY, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"*You American heroes come listen awhile,*
"*The story I tell you will cause you to smile;*
"*Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,*
"*It was a disaster to Britain befel.*"

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making, the other to work as Journeyman. Two men well acquainted with the business and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect the most liberal wages will be allowed and constant employment, in a mill existing near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fleor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. — It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, dartness, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flushes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and limes, lockup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; loosness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondries and hysteric complaints, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough & Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.
Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of
COPPER AND TIN WARES.
Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
elivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1812.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. FOR J. O'HARA.
GEO. SHIRAS.
September 23, 1813 tf

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 *Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.*

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the
PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engines as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened an *Auction* and *Commission Store* in the *Diamond.* From their long experience in business, and the attention which will be paid, they hope to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.

All accounts will be adjusted on the days of Sale, which will be on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week, or oftner, if necessary.

Advances will be made on property left for sale.

They will also receive and store all kinds of Goods, and dispose of them on commission at private sale. Their terms of sale and agency, (which are moderate) will be made known on application as above.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Marke, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ADAM CRAIG, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are required to make payment on or before the 15th of November next; and all persons who may have demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, by that time, as it is desirable that a complete settlement of the estate should take place.

MARGARET CRAIG, *Exec'x.*
October 20, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.
6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY,
Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,
Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.
May 31, 1813

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.